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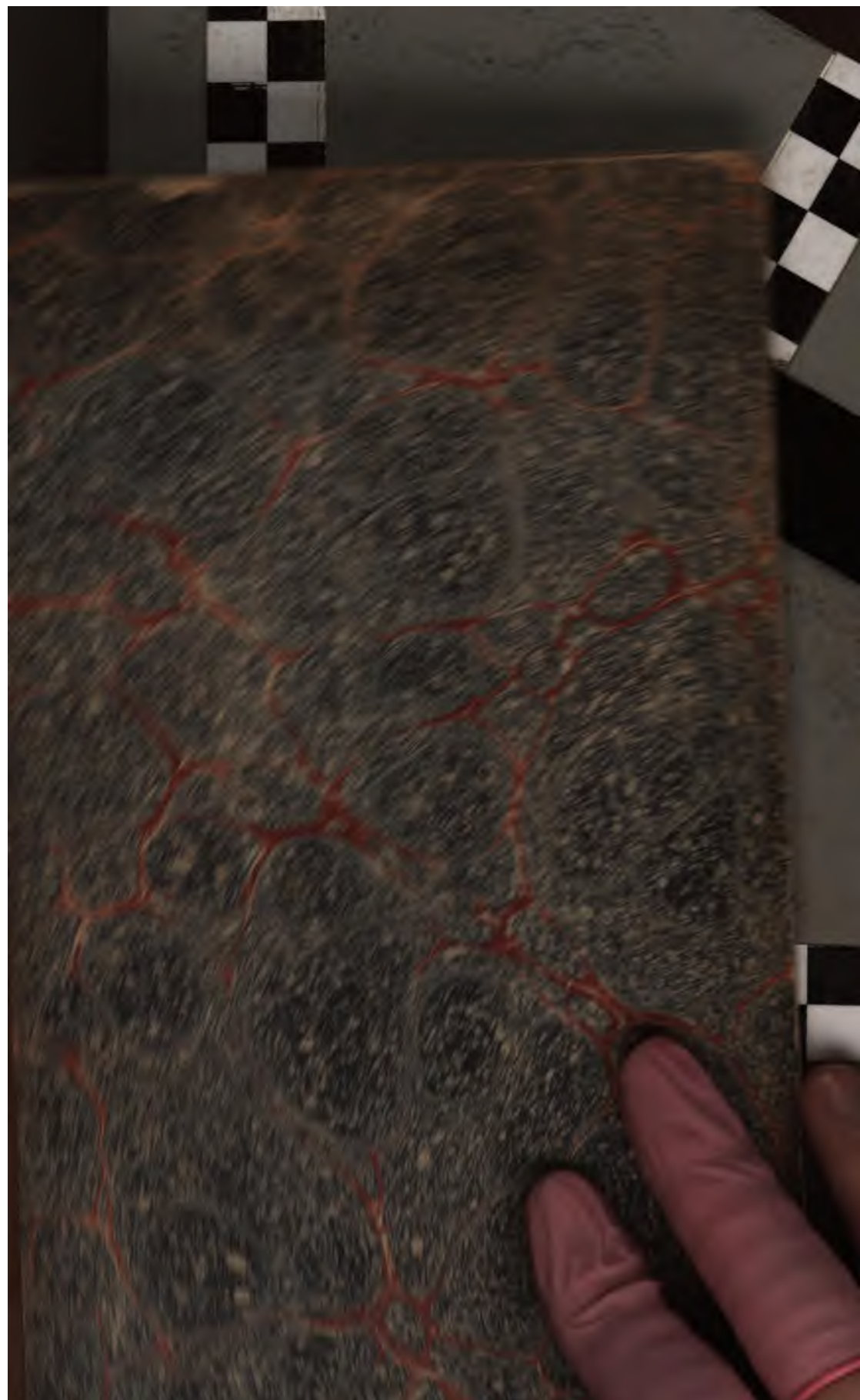
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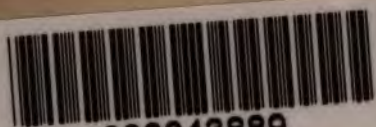
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from the Writer
May 1. 18

ECHYNGHAM OF ECHYNGHAM.

Echyngham
of
Echyngham.

BY

SPENCER HALL,
LIBRARIAN TO THE ATHENÆUM.



Seal of William de Echyngham, who died 22d of Edward I.

London: Printed by George Bartley.

M.DCCC.I.



INTRODUCTION.

MERE genealogy possesses, for the most part, but very limited interest. The picture has no striking incidents, no bold or graceful outlines, is deficient in light and shade, and devoid of the æsthetic qualities of feeling and dramatic action. Few men are, therefore, willing to read the records of centuries, their minds unexcited, their feelings uninfluenced by the fortunes of families whose annals are to be found in Doctors' Commons or the returns of Registrar-Generals, mediæval or actual. Yet such research is requisite if we would obtain an accurate knowledge of the feudal system in England, the constitution of Parliament, the right and dignity of a peer of the realm, the condition of the people, the manners and customs of social life during the period to which this tract refers. For instance, one great question among many is here raised,—Could a descendant of the Echyngams claim the dignity of a peer through the summons by writ of William de Echyngham to Parliament from 1311 to 1322, in the reign of Edward II.? The effect was to render the persons so summoned Barons of the Realm :

but that the dignity was then held to be hereditary seems very doubtful. It is decided, a writ of summons, followed by a sitting in Parliament, other requisite proof concurring, constitutes a barony in fee, descendable to the heirs general. If this decision ruled at the period the summons was issued, in cases when it is presumable such sitting did undoubtedly take place, it seems strange no descendant of this family should inherit the right. It does not appear to have been either enjoyed or advanced. In urging legal claims we are apt to overlook historical conditions; and, although upon a point which has been discussed with so much learning and eloquence, none other than a very deferential opinion may be expressed, some slight facts may be adduced to shew these Barons by Writ bore in their origin rather a personal than entailed dignity: the result of the policy of the King based upon uncertain precedents. That policy was to obtain a favourable assembly for levying aids—the precedent was the Great Council. At least, from the days of John, the consent of the Great Council was necessary to raise a tax. It might be disused, avoided, evaded, violated; but the right of the people to tax themselves remained. Of this the Barons were the protectors. If we are indebted to the patriotism of Cardinal Langton and the Barons of Runnymede for the Great Charter, we are equally bound to revere the memory of Archbishop Winchelsea, and the Earls of Hereford and Norfolk. Whatever else was uncertain, this at least they made decided,—Taxation was not the right of the Crown, but that of the people. The ambition of the greatest of the Plantagenets

lured him to despise this which he had guaranteed. A murmur as that of the gathering together of mighty hosts was heard throughout the land; the air became tremulous with the sound; it smote him; nerveless, the monarch stood, abashed before his subjects in tears. Thus the necessities of Edward I. and his two immediate successors, compelled them frequently to summon a parliament. The right to demand a writ was uncertain—seldom sought: the King's to issue was never doubted. That it was frequently partially exercised there is evidence to prove. In 1258, the reforming Barons ordained this Parliament should meet thrice in the year: they were, however, extremely careful these assemblies should consist entirely of their own partisans. So again in 1264, after the "Mise of Lewes," Leicester was equally provident. Nothing could be more uncertain than the attendance of the barons, "per baroniam," at any time, and the sheriffs seem to have acted according to uncertain precedents,—that possibly of their own will, on all occasions. It might be accident, it looks strangely like design; party spirit throughout these reigns ran high; what so natural as to resort to means which have served your adversaries?

Something, also, must be conceded to the unsettled system of the times. In a rude age a clear knowledge of public rights may exist, and the nation still be governed by a very arbitrary exercise of power. It resembles ideas uttered in imperfect language. There is thought, there is reason; but the expression is devoid of accuracy and distinctness. The constitution of England is not so much a legal system deduced from abstract principles, as it is a collection of laws, the charters of

undoubted truths, successively confirmed and practically extended. It is, therefore, not improbable that the Baron by Writ, summoned or neglected at pleasure, was a mere special act of the King's grace, which created, ennobled, enriched, and secured a partisan. It would be difficult to prove the fact, other causes might operate, the King's privilege was the warrant for the King's will; the necessities of the Plantagenets rendered it requisite, the power of the Barons made it policy.

I cannot conclude without expressing my obligations to many gentlemen for the liberal assistance I have received. To John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A.; Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., Keeper of the Records, Tower; and Sir Charles George Young, F.S.A., Garter; my thanks are most especially due. Willingly would I continue inquiries of this kind, fraught with instruction, associated through their kindness with so much pleasure. It may not be,

“Nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita,”

whilst methought it was yet day, the shadows have deepened and lengthened on my path. Light has become absorbed in space; the gloom of its departing hour gathers around. How beautiful is the night which ensues! We are borne from the earth by that which bears the aspect and the form of Sleep, and the stars arise in heaven to watch, from their eternal courses, over our repose.

Echyngham.

ARMS.— *Azure fretty Argent.*

It is difficult to trace with accuracy the origin of this family: the most probable conjecture is, they came over as liegemen of Robert, earl of Ewe, Ou, or Eu, in Normandy, one of the principal councillors of William the Conqueror. The name is yet to be found among the alliances of the nobility of France. The Earls of Ewe held great possessions in England, but after the conquest of Normandy by the French, in the reign of King John, these were estreated. The Count de la Marche, and his brother, the Count d'Eu, had first raised the commotions in Normandy and Poictou. In consequence of the sequestration of lands belonging to Englishmen by Philip, king of France, Henry III. seized the castles of Hastings and Tykehull, and other lands held by the Earls of Ewe as "*Terra Normanorum*;" and, finally, by the adherence of William de Yssonden, the seventh baron, to the French, the barony was declared forfeited. The family of Echyngham was also connected with that of Aquila. Gilbert de Aquila, the fourth in succession from the Conquest, is said to have forfeited all his lands for going into Normandy without the King's license. Slothful, yet ambitious, cowardly, but ever an aggressor, devoid of forethought, irresolute, inconstant, passionate, and vindictive, "*sui obtegens, in alios criminator: juxta adulatio et superbia*;" a subject of bitter shame to the land which had cast him out as a foul thing from its shores, of peculiar contempt to the troubadour and to the chivalry of France, King John hated the nobility of the country he disgraced, and sought in every act, in every suspicion, a cause, or pretext, for revenge. Whilst, however, the families of Ewe and Aquila possessed power, that of Echyngham was advanced; they

became stewards of the Rape of Hastings, were tenants in capite of the King, and held extensively of the honours of Ewe, Aquila, and Richmond.¹

The earliest record of the family dates from 22d Henry II., A.D. 1176, when the name of William de Echyngham appears as a witness to a charter of Henry, earl of Ewe, whereby he gave Wertham-cum-Combe to the Abbey of Robertsbridge, or Rothersbridge, soon after its foundation. In the 30th Henry II. A.D. 1183, he settled Bedingham on his son Simon.²

This Simon de Echyngham married, in 1183, Alice, daughter of Joscelyn, the younger brother of Roger Fitz-Reinfred. He gave to the monks at Battle Abbey an annual rent of three and a half marks of silver, to be received yearly of Thomas, son of William de Haremere, and his heirs, reserving to himself the donation of the chapel at Watlington. His name appears as a witness to the charter of Ralph de Yssonden, earl of Ewe, who died 3d Henry III. 1217, enlarging and confirming the gifts of Alice, his widow, to the Abbey of Robertsbridge.³

There is no record at the Tower to prove the date of his decease, but it is most probably to him the following extract from the Oblata, or Fine Rolls, refers:—

“An. 9^o. Johann. A.D. 1207, Sussex.—Robert de Hastings gives 20 marks; that 12 lawful Knights of the Rape of Hastings, who best know the truth of the matter and will not conceal it out of fear or favour, and who are neither Men nor Tenants of Robert de Hastings, or Simon de Echyngham, and who are in no way connected with either of them, may be before the Justices of our Lord the King at Westminster in three weeks from the day of St. John the Baptist, ready upon oath to recognise which of the two—viz. Robert or Simon—has the greater right to the Stewardship of the Honor of the Earl of Augi [Ewe] in the Rape of Hastings; and whether William, father of the aforesaid Robert, was seised in his demesne as of fee on the day on which he died of the aforesaid stewardship as in frank marriage with his wife Ida, daughter of the Earl of Augi [Ewe].”

¹ Lords' Report on the Dignity of a Peer, vol. ii. p. 139. Nicolas, Synopsis of the Peerage, vol. i.

² Hayley, Add. MS. 6346-1.

³ The same: Dugdale's Monast. vol. v.

The ultimate decision of the court does not appear, as the suit was twice respited at the Easter and Michaelmas terms of the same year. The points thus raised tend, however, to disprove the statement that the office was considered as hereditary in the family of Echyngham.¹

The name, also, of Simon de Echyngham is attached (An. 16°. Johann. A.D. 1214) as one of the securities for ten marks, for "Robert le Sauvage in his agreement to pay the King one hundred pounds and one palfrey within the first year after his return to England, that he may have the lands in Steineby and Ruthethorn, with their appurtenances, which had belonged formerly to William, son of Walkelin, and were the hereditary estate of the sons which he had by his marriage with the daughter of the aforesaid William."² There is no record at the Tower to prove the date of his death.

Early in the reign of Henry III. his son, ~~William~~ William de Echyngham, is returned as holding the third part of a fee at Preston, in Northumberland, four knights' fees at Echington, two knights' in Pykenden, Sussex, of the honour of Aquila, and seven knights' fees at Echyngham, of Alicia, countess of Ewe.³ In the 31st year of this reign, A.D. 1246, he married Margaret, eldest daughter and one of the coheirs of William de Montacute, and had livery granted to him of the lands of Gysseberg, in Somersetshire, but for the present and his better support in the King's service.⁴ He died in the 37th Henry III. A.D. 1252, seised of Chorlebergh manor, Surrey, Echyngham and Odmere manors, Sussex.⁵ He bequeathed with his body to Battle Abbey, where he was buried, all his right to the fee of Watlington, which John, son of Thomas de Haremere, held, saving the service of the King, and a tenement in Udimere.⁶

By the Inq. post Mortem, 37th Henry III. A.D. 1252, MS. Harl. 4120, it appears, "William de Echyngham held of the inheritance of Margerie his wife one moiety of the manor of Chorlebergh of our lord the King in capite—"per baroniam;" together with Ralph la Haye, who holds the other moiety of the aforesaid manor in right of his wife." "Non constat de herede."

¹ Rot. de Obl. et Fin. 376, Madox, Baron. Angl. 66. Placit. Abb. 56, 57.

² Rot. de Obl. et Fin. 526.

³ Testa de Neville, 25, 223, 224.

⁴ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. 60.

⁵ Inq. post Mortem, vol. i. 12.

⁶ Hayley, Add. MS. 6346.

By another dateless deed he granted a feoffment to the Abbey of Battle of an annual rent arising from lands held of Manasseh de Herst, witnessed by his brother Simon.¹ The date of the death of Margaret his wife, who died seised of Preston Manor, Northumberland, is uncertain.

That this, however, was prior to the 42d Henry III. A.D. 1257, the following writ shews:—"Whereas when the King received homage of Thomas de Audh^m, who married Isabella, sister and heir of Margaret, the wife of William de Echyngham, of all the lands and tenements which she had held of the King in capite, and which Margaret and Isabella were the heirs of Katherine and William de Montacute, the King did not know whether Katherine and William aforesaid held of the Crown 'per baroniam' or by military service." The Barons of the Exchequer are therefore commanded to search the Rolls of the Exchequer and to cause the legal relief to be levied. Upon which it was ordered, "That Thomas de Audh^m and Isabella should have full seisin of all the lands and tenements of which the aforesaid Margaret was seised in her demesne as of fee on the day on which she died, and which were now in the King's possession."²

Simon de Echyngham, calling himself, says Dugdale, the son of Simon, and brother and heir of William, being then of the age of thirty-five years, succeeded.³ In the 37th Henry III. A.D. 1253, "he did homage to the King's son for all the lands his brother had held of him in capite of which seisin was given, and because Simon gave security to the King in thirty-five pounds, to be paid into the Exchequer within fifteen days of Easter next ensuing for his relief, Stephen de Feugeres, the Custos of the lands of the Countess de Ewe, is ordered to give him also plenar seisin of these."⁴ Simon served the office of Sheriff in the 18th (?), 19th, 20th Henry III. A.D. 1234, 1235, 1236. He married Paulina, daughter of (———). He gave to the monks at Robertsbridge, which had been largely endowed by the Countess of Ewe, a water-course between Saleham and Ockham, and confirmed to Battle Abbey the grants of his brother William, and Paulina his wife quit claimed to them in

¹ Thorpe's Cat. of Battle Abbey Charters, p. 15.

² Excerpt. Rot. Fin. vol. ii. 266.

³ Inq. post Mortem, 37 Hen. III. No. 57.

⁴ Excerpt. Rot. Fin. vol. ii. 158.

respect of her right to dower.¹ An undated deed was executed by Simon in conjunction with his brother, by which they quit claimed for themselves and heirs in perpetuity to Simon de Lonsford, or Lundresford, four acres of land with houses, gardens, &c., held in fee of him as the gift of William le Thaborel, at Attewelle, in the parish of Saleherst. His name appears also as a witness to two deeds of sale between William de Hucham, John de Lundresford, and others, to which it is difficult to assign a date.² The year of his death cannot be certified. Hasted, in his "History of Kent," vol. i. p. 313, says (but unfortunately cites no authority), Simon de Echyngham held Lullingstane in the reign of Edward I. of Richard de Rokesle as half a knight's fee. Now Edward I. did not begin to reign until the 20th of November, A.D. 1272, four days after the decease of his father. The date of Simon's decease must, it is clear, have been prior to the 53d of Henry III. A.D. 1268, as in that year a charter of free warren was granted to William de Echyngham, Dugdale says "his [Simon's] son and heir, I presume" (unless this privilege was conceded during his father's lifetime), for his manors of Echyngham, Dene, Odimere, Saleherst, Bedingham, and Borsell, in Sussex; Padbury, Preston, and Chiseberge, in Bucks, Northumberland, and Somerset, with liberty to hold a market at Saleherst.³ (See note, page 16).

In the 2d year of Edward I. A.D. 1273, when the King returned from the Holy Land, he discovered that the revenues of the Crown had considerably diminished by tenants in capite alienating without license, and that the people were oppressed by claims of free warren and fishing. One of his first acts was to remedy these abuses, and on the 11th of October of the same year a special commission was appointed, and in the return of the writ "de quo warranto," "the knights elected [to examine into each claim of free warren] say upon their oath that William de Echyngham had used the aforesaid warren from the date of the original grant, in all his demesnes, Deane and Bedingham excepted; which, although therein included, he cannot use; those manors being the dower of his mother. They further say that William de Echyngham had not encroached nor usurped upon the lands of the King or of his prede-

¹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. 60; Hayley, Add. MS. 6346, vol. i.

² Collect. Top. et Geneal. vol. iv. 144, 145.

³ Rot. ad quod Damnum, 98, 126, 214.

cessors." The charter, therefore, was greatly enlarged and confirmed in the 23d year of the same reign, A.D. 1294, as it was subsequently in the 16th year of the reign of Henry VI. A.D. 1437, to Sir Thomas de Echyngham, but not to the same extent.¹

In the 11th of Edward I. A.D. 1283, William de Echyngham was named assessor and collector of the county of Sussex, of the thirtieth granted by the counties south of Trent, in the Convention at Northampton, in eight days of St. Hilary, 20th January; a conservator of the peace, assigned pursuant to the statute of Winton, 13th Edward I. A.D. 1287; and was returned as knight of the shire for the county of Sussex to the Parliament holden at Westminster in three weeks of St. John the Baptist, 15th July, A.D. 1290.² In the 20th of Edward I. A.D. 1291, William de Echyngham performed fealty for the lands which he held in right of his wife Eva, who was the daughter and heir of Ralph de Stopeham.³ He died about the 22d year of the same reign, A.D. 1293, seised of the manors of Padebury, in the county of Bucks; of Pekedene, Bedingham, Echyngham, Derefold, Stokenersch, Odemere, and Brede manors, with land at Odemere, all in the county of Sussex.⁴ By a charter (said to be 32d Edward I., but which date must be wrong if it apply to this William de Echyngham, as the seal and name of his wife would lead us to assume), and to which the seal engraved is annexed⁵ (the arms on the sinister side being those of *Stopeham*), Sir William de Echyngham, knight, gave to John de Monceaux and Olympia his wife the manor of Esthurst Monceaux, and the advowson of the church, for the life of the survivor of them, with remainder to Walerand, brother of John de Monceaux, with remainder to Margaret, sister of John, with warranty as touching the dower of Eva, wife of the said Sir William de Echyngham.⁶ He executed a deed confirming to the Abbey and Convent of Battle the lands in the fee of Watlington, which Simon de Echyngham, his father, had given them, as also the grant of the advowson of the Chapel of Watlington, with the saving of the King's service as before. In the 6th Edward I. A.D. 1277, he executed an indenture of agreement with Roger, abbot of the

¹ Placita de quo Warranto, 755.

² Parliamentary Writs, vol. i. 578.

³ Rot. Finium, 20 Ed. I. Mem. 17.

⁴ Inq. post Mortem, vol. i. 119.

⁵ See Titlepage.

⁶ Vinc. 121-411; in Coll. Arms.

Monastery of St. Mary, at Robertsbridge, to refer their disputes to the determination of Adam de Hokham and Thomas Alain.¹ In the 22d year of Edward I. A.D. 1293, he was succeeded by his son and heir, William de Echyngham, then of the age of twenty-eight years and upwards, who, on the 4th of January, did homage and obtained livery of his father's lands.² It is during this and the succeeding reign that the family of Echyngham reached the height of its affluence and power. In 1308, William de Echyngham was summoned to attend the coronation of the King and Queen; he was named commissioner of array and conservator of the peace for the county of Sussex, and in 1306, assessor of the aid granted to the King by Parliament, 30th May, on his eldest son receiving knighthood. It would be tedious to cite the various writs issued for military service which date from 25th Edward I. 1297, to 17th Edward II. 1324. In the former year he was returned for the counties of Somerset and Dorset, and also for those of Surrey and Sussex, as holding rents or lands in capite, or otherwise, to the amount of 20*l.* yearly value, and as such required under the general writ to serve in person, with horses and arms, in parts beyond the seas. Thus he must have served from the period when Edward I. assembled the army which he proposed to send over to Gascony, the occasion of the violent altercation between the monarch and Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford; during the war, which finally ended with the restoration of Guienne, to those undertaken both during this reign and that of his successor for the subjugation of the Scots, or to repel their predatory, freebooting incursions. From 1307 the summons is more frequently for the repression of the barons, a civil dissension which had its origin in the weakness of Edward II.; the ambition of the Earl of Lancaster, a man at once turbulent and factious, hypocritical and incapable; the rapacity of the King's favourite, Piers Gaveston; and after his murder, A.D. 1312, in the jealousy of the barons of the Despensers, a family hereditarily noble, of which the head was respected alike for his wisdom, his valour, and his integrity. William de Echyngham was present with Sir Andrew Harela at the battle of Boroughbridge,

¹ Thorpe's Cat. of Battle Abbey Charters, pp. 15, 49; Hayley, Add. MS. 6358.

² Inq. post Mortem, 22 Ed. I. No. 40; Abb. Rot. Orig. p. 81, No. 10; Rot. Fin. Ed. I. No. 10.

which ended in the defeat of the barons and the execution, on the 23d March, 1322, of the Earl of Lancaster, the roll of which, a most interesting historical document, may be seen in Palgrave's "Parliamentary Writs," Part II. 194-201. That he was much relied on, as well for his military as for his general attainments, may be presumed not alone from his appointment, but the general tenor of the purposes for which he was summoned. Thus, in 1305, he is returned as knight of the shire for Sussex to the Parliament to be held at Westminster, 28th February, 33d Edward I. In 1307, the same at Northampton, 1st Edward II. 13th October. In 1311 he is summoned as a baron to the Parliament to be held by prorogation at Westminster, 5th November, and successively on the 13th February, 1312; 18th March, 8th July, 23d September, 1313; 21st April, 1314; at York, 9th September, 1314; at Westminster, 20th January, 1315; at Lincoln, 27th January, 1316; again at Lincoln, 27th January, 12th March, 19th June, 1318; and on the 8th June he was addressed as one of the "Majores Barones," and informed that the Parliament, summoned and prorogued as above, was revoked in consequence of the invasion of the Scots. In the same year he was summoned to the Parliament at York, 20th October; in 1319, same place, 6th May; and 20th January, 1320; and at Westminster, 6th October, 1320; 15th July, 1321; 2d May, 1322, a period as "Baron by Writ," from 5th Edward II. 1311, to the 15th of the same reign. In 1324 he is returned by the Sheriff of the county of Sussex, pursuant to writ tested at Westminster 9th May, as summoned by general proclamation to attend the great council at Westminster on Wednesday next after Ascension Day, 30th May.¹ Two years after this event, in the 20th year of Edward II. A.D. 1326, he died, seised of the manor and church of Echyngham, with their members, videlicet, the manor of Okham with certain lands and rents, a messuage lands and rents at Maundefeld, a messuage lands and park of 200 acres at Doymore, the manor of Bedingham and Pekedene, part of the honour of Aquila, the manor of Wylendon, and certain courts at Tortonore and Pevensey.² In 1316 he was also certified, pursuant to writ tested at Clipston on the 5th of March, to be joint lord of the township of

¹ Parliamentary Writs, vol. i. 578; vol. ii. 794. Nicolas, Synopsis, vol. i. 214.

² Inq. post Mortem, vol. i. 334.

Berling, lord of the township of Bedingham, and joint lord of Yapton and Bognor, all in the county of Sussex.¹ He appears to have executed two dateless deeds, the first probably about A.D. 1291, a release and quit claim to the sacrist of Battle, of two wax tapers yearly, by reason of the tithes of the Hope, in the parish of Saleherst. Secondly, for the salvation of his soul and for the soul of his father, Sir William de Echyngham, knight, a grant to the Abbey and Convent of Battle, in frank almoynes, conveying all his right and claim whatsoever in the fee of Watlington, which, for himself and his heirs, he also warranted and defended against the King, the barons, and all others, free of suit and service for ward of castle, &c., which was confirmed, together with the preceding four grants of this fee, by King Edward II. in the 14th year of his reign, A.D. 1320. In A.D. 1302 he confirmed the grant of Stephen de Ockham to the Monastery of St. Mary at Robertsbridge of the free use of the mill running from the stream at Ockham. To this last deed the name of his brother, Sir Robert de Echyngham, is attached as a witness. By a deed, dated London on the Sunday following the Festival of St. Agatha, A.D. 1314-1315, John de Dreux, duke of Brittany, earl of Richemunde, and lord of the Rape of Hastings, confirms all grants of lands, &c. made to this monastery by William de Echyngham, as also the water-course of Poukheldebrook, and the mill-stream in the lordship of Wynhamford. He entered into a covenant, by which, upon his payment of forty shillings and the remission of a debt due to him of six pounds by Simon de Lundresford, certain lands and tenements at Saleherst are to remain in fee to him at the expiration of five years from the date of the agreement, viz. 20th year of Edward (I.), A.D. 1291. In A.D. 1324 he attested a deed executed by John de Shoeswelle, of release and quit claim to Robert le Rous, relative to a tenement in the parish of Echyngham.² In the 7th Edward II. A.D. 1313, he appears to have applied to the Crown for a license to convey the lands enumerated, viz. Brianeston, Dene, Echyngham, Ocham, Mundefeld, Uddmere, Bedingham, Stopeham, manors in Dorset and Sussex, to certain persons as feoffees, in all probability, in trust for himself and his heirs, whereupon a writ was issued directing some local

¹ Parliamentary Writs, vol. ii. 794.

² Thorpe's Cat. Battle Abbey, Charters

pp. 15, 54, 62, 65; Collect. Top. et Geneal. vol. iv. p. 147.

authority to inquire by a jury whether such conveyance would or would not operate to the damage of the Crown.¹ It was the period when, the truce between Scotland and England being broken, Robert Bruce had made inroads into the Border counties, and found or forced subsistence for his needy followers by plunder. The King was mustering his forces for their repression, and marched to the north, the army which was destined to yield the conquests of his father to the Scots upon the field of Bannockburn. The above enfeoffment was doubtless executed in relation to these events.

Robert de Echyngham, his brother, then of full age, 20th Edward II. A.D. 1326, was his heir, and did homage for his lands on the 25th day of July of the same year.² He had been summoned, together with his brother, to attend the coronation of the King and Queen in 1308, and was returned as knight of the shire for Sussex to the Parliaments held at Westminster 20th January, 1315; 15th July, 1321; and at York, 2d May and 14th November, 1322. The writs by which he was summoned to perform military service against the Scots extend from A.D. 1316 to 1322. He was also thrice appointed captain and chief commissioner of the array for the counties of Surrey and Sussex. He died in the 2d year of Edward III. A.D. 1328, according to the inquisition held at "La Bataille" on the 4th day of June, in the 3d of Edward III. A.D. 1329, holding no lands in capite of the King, but seised in his demesne as of fee of John de Britannia, earl of Richmond, of the manor of Echyngham, with its members, viz. Ocham, Mundefeld, and Odimere, with water and corn mills, held as of the barony of Hastings, in Sussex, by the service of five knights' fees and the third part of a fee, leaving Simon, his brother and heir, of full age.³

Simon de Echyngham appears to have been engaged in legal disputes relative to the property of his brother immediately after his succession to the estates. By a writ, dated Guildford, 6th day of July, 3d Edward III. A.D. 1329, it appears, "That on the 20th day of February, A.D. 1327, Robert de Echyngham had acknowledged himself to owe to Nicholas de la Beche, Knight (a member of a family residing near Echyngham), 700 marks. Of that sum, after

¹ Cal. ad quod Damnum, 238.

² Inq. 20. Edward II. No. 50. Madox, Baronia Anglica, p. 184.

³ Parl. Writs, vol. ii. p. 794. Dugdale, Baronage, vol. ii. 60. Inq. post Mortem, vol. ii. 17.

the payment of certain instalments, there remained due at Robert de Echyngham's decease the sum of 282 marks. To enforce the due payment of this Nicholas de la Beche claimed that a moiety of the lands and tenements of Robert de Echyngham should be delivered to him, according to the terms of the statute in such case made and provided. Thereupon a summons was issued to the heirs of Robert de Echyngham, and also to his tenants, to shew cause, if they knew of any, why the provisions of the statute should not be put in force. No appearance or return was made, either by Simon de Echyngham, the brother and heir of Robert, or by Joan, his widow, who held a portion of the property. A writ, therefore, was issued, directing the sheriff to extend a moiety of the lands and tenements, and to put Nicholas de la Beche into possession of the same. The return to this writ, made by Robert de Stangrave, sheriff of Sussex, shews that it was duly executed for lands within his bailiwick, and by William de Luterington, for the manors of Bedingham and Pekedene, within the honour of Aquila. Among the names of the jurors before whom the inquisition was taken is John Snype [Snepp], whose descendants now reside at Haremere, and John de Oxenebrigg, into whose family the Echynghams afterwards married.¹ In the 7th year of Edward III. A.D. 1333, Simon de Echyngham was engaged in a dispute with the King respecting the several reliefs due for certain tenements which William, his brother, had held in the 20th year of Edward II. A.D. 1326, "of the King in capite as of the barony of Hastings (late of John de Britannia, who died, *s. p.*, in A.D. 1334), then being in the King's hands, and for ten acres of land in Bedingham, held of the King in chief as of the honour of Aquila, then being in the King's hand." This dispute seems to have terminated by an arrangement as to the relief due for the lands held of the barony of Hastings, and in the payment of sixpence as a relief for the ten acres of land at Bedingham, which are stated to be held by the service "*unius sectæ curiæ*" at the court of Tottenore.² The clause of warranty against suit and service, executed by William de Echyngham, in the fee of Watlington, granted to Battle Abbey, subjected him to an action on the part of the Abbot. In the 4th of Edward III. A.D. 1330, he was impleaded because he did and doth

¹ Inq. 3 Edward III. (1st Nrs.) No. 70. | ² Madox, Baron. Angl. p. 184.

refuse to acquit him, the Abbot, of the service which was due to John de Britannia, Earl of Richmond, and for which he had been distrained in one hundred shillings relief. Judgment was given against Simon de Echyngham, who was cast in twenty pounds damages, which the Abbot forgave.¹ Simon de Echyngham granted by two deeds,—first, a feoffment to the Church of St. Martin, at Battle, of the twelve Flemish acres held of William de Echyngham, his father; and, secondly, to the same, a feoffment of a coppice near Wilendun, which William, his brother, gave him. Among the witnesses are the names of Richard, chaplain of Echyngham, and Simon de Echyngham, his brother, and Henry de Echyngham, probably belonging to a branch of the family settled, it is stated, at Arundel.² There is no record of his death.

James de Echyngham, son of Richard de Echyngham, and described as the nephew of Simon, succeeded. In the 13th Edward III. A.D. 1339, and 22d of the same reign, A.D. 1348, James de Echyngham was appointed a commissioner to oversee the banks near Romney. He petitioned the King in the latter year for damages done him by a bank raised at Knellflete, whereby *ships and boats*, which had been used to pass up the Rother with victual, &c., from divers places in the counties of Kent and Sussex, into his manor of Echyngham, through the channel, were hindered, and the market town of Saleherst, situated on the river, out of which he and his ancestors had received toll, was greatly injured.³

In Trinity term, 7th Edward III. A.D. 1333, he brought an action of trespass against the Prior of Christchurch, for entering his close at Benenden and cutting down his trees there. The latter pleaded that the place where they grew was a *drofden* ("drofdennes arbores de crescentia xl. annorum et infra"), at Knolle in this parish, immediately holden of him, and that by the custom of gavelkind the lord was entitled to the great oaks, ash, and beech, and the jury found accordingly. In the 20th year of Edward III. A.D. 1346, he paid aid for the manor of Hemsted, in Kent, at the making of the Black Prince a knight, at the fourth part of a knight's fee. He was, also, one of the coparceners who paid aid on the same occasion for the manor of Gatesden.⁴ He died on

¹ Hayley, Add. MS. 6346.

² Thorpe's Cat. Battle Ab. Char. p. 15.

³ Hayley, Add. MS. 6346.

⁴ Hasted, Hist. of Kent, vol. iii. p. 82, 97.

the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Bartholomew, in the 23d year of Edward III. A.D. 1349, seised of the manors of Echyngham, Glottinggeham, Mondefeld, Okham, and Udmere, which last was held as of the manor of Brede, in Sussex.¹ William de Echyngham, his son, then of the age of sixteen years and upwards, was his heir. He died on the 18th day of January, A.D. 1388, as is shewn by the inscription on his tomb still remaining in Echyngham church (page 20). According to Hasted's "History of Kent," vol. iii. p. 510, William de Echyngham paid aid in the 20th year of King Edward III. A.D. 1346, for lands he held at Jacques Court, near Lea, in the county of Kent, and for other lands at Walland Marsh, as the fourth part of a knight's fee, which upon the death of Thomas de Echyngham, A.D. 1482, Margaret, his daughter and coheir, carried in marriage to William Blount. In 1359 he gave half an acre of land to Adam [de Foxle], parson of Echyngham and his successors, which in 1362 he further increased by another similar grant.² He caused, also, the church to be entirely restored: an act of earnest piety, directed with liberal taste, which left this church at the period of his decease in a state presenting an honourable contrast to its present despoiled, disfigured, and neglected condition. Elizabeth, his wife, had dower assigned her in the 14th year of Richard II. A.D. 1390, in a third part of the manor of Hemstede, and a moiety of the manor of Lidd, both in the county of Kent.³ In this year Sir Robert de Echyngham, his brother, was sheriff for the county of Surrey. William de Echyngham, son of the last-named Sir William, died on the 21st of March, A.D. 1412, seised of the manor of Echyngham and Odymer, in Sussex. The inquisition is dated the first year of Henry V., which must have been held subsequent to the 21st March, A.D. 1413, the day on which he began to reign.⁴ Johanna, his wife, daughter and coheir of John Arundel Lord Maltravers, by Alianor, his wife, died 1st September, A.D. 1404. Thomas de Echyngham, their son, died on the 15th day of October, A.D. 1444, for whom there is an inquisition, 23d Henry VI. A.D. 1444. "Null' tenuit terr' Kane."⁵ His will, in which he directs to be buried in

¹ Inq. 25th Edward III. (116 nrs.) No. 44.

² Inq. 33 Edward III. (2d nrs.) No. 1.
36 Edward III. part II. 2d. nrs. No. 25.

³ Inq. 14 Ric. II. vol. iii. p. 129.

⁴ Inq. post mortem, vol. iv. p. 1, No. 18.

⁵ Inq. post mortem, vol. iv. p. 224, No. 47.

the Chapel of the Virgin at Echyngham near to his mother Joan, is dated 20th August, and was proved at Lambeth 28th October, 1444.

This Thomas de Echyngham married two wives; Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Knyvett, of the county of Norfolk, knight, and Agnes, daughter of John de Shoyswell, Lord of Shoyswell, which is situated to the north of the parish of Echyngham, and gave its name to an influential family settled there prior to the reign of Edward I., and where they resided until the reign of William III., when the last heir male died without issue. He left a son Thomas, and two daughters (but by which of his two wives has not been ascertained): Elizabeth, or Margaret, who married first John Winter, and secondly Sir John Lunsford, of Lunsford, in the county of Sussex, knight; and Anne, who married first John Touchet Lord Audley, who died the 26th September, 1491, and secondly John Rogers, of Bryanston, in the county of Dorset. **Thomas de Echyngham**, his son and heir, succeeded, of the age of twenty years and upwards at his father's decease. He married Margaret, daughter of Reginald West, Lord de la Warr. In 1454 he attended the enthroning of Thomas Bouchier, archbishop of Canterbury (translated from Ely), Cardinal, Lord Chancellor, and Chancellor of Oxford. In the 14th year of Edward IV., A.D. 1474, he served the office of sheriff for the counties of Surrey and Sussex. He died Jan. 20, A.D. 1482, as appears by the inscription taken from his tomb (p. 19), leaving two daughters and coheirs, each of whom married two husbands (an elder daughter, Elizabeth, having died before her father, Dec. 9, 1452, and buried at Echyngham); Margaret, the eldest of the two daughters and coheirs, married first William Blount, eldest son of Walter Lord Mountjoy, and secondly Sir John Elrington, treasurer of the household to Kings Edward IV. and V., and constable of Windsor Castle, with whom she lies buried in the church of Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, where is an altar-tomb, with their recumbent figures. The issue of her first marriage with William Blount, was Edward Lord Mountjoy, who died an infant, Dec. 1, 15th Edward IV. A.D. 1476, and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Andrew Lord Windsor, and Alice, married first to Sir Thomas Oxenbridge, and secondly to Sir David Owen, of Midhurst, of the county of Sussex, knight. The elder daughter, Elizabeth, is represented at the present day by the Mar-

chioness of Downshire and Lady Harriet Clive, co-heirs of the barony of Windsor; the second daughter, Alice, is presumed to have died without issue. The issue of Margaret Echyngham by Sir John Elrington was Edward Elrington, of Wiston, in the county of Sussex, whose representative in the sixth descent was Francis Elrington, a private in the Guards, who was living, and aged 25, in 1675. Elizabeth, the younger of the two daughters, and co-heirs of Sir Thomas de Echyngham, was married first to Roger Fiennes, Esq. (father of Richard Lord Dacre), and had a daughter, Anne, who married John Windsor, brother of Andrew Lord Windsor before-named, of whom nothing further is known; she married, secondly, Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, knight, of Brede, in the county of Sussex, and had issue Thomas, whose only child married Robert Tyrwhit, of Kettleby, in the county of Lincoln, who died Nov. 13, 1581, and whose representative is the present Sir Henry John Joseph Hunloke, Bart.

From the date of the death of Thomas de Echyngham, the 1st year of Henry VII. A.D. 1482, no very satisfactory information is to be obtained. The manor of Udimere was in possession of Sir John Elrington, in right of Margaret his wife, but Echyngham appears to have descended through Elizabeth, the other sister, and in the 39th Elizabeth, A.D. 1596-7, the manors of Echyngham cum Saleherst are found to be the inheritance of Robert Tyrwhit, Esq., of Kettleby, in the county of Lincoln, by descent from her, as before mentioned, and in A.D. 1618, Munfield Park farm formed part of the inheritance. The manor, with divers lands and tenements, was afterwards purchased, under the direction of the Court of Chancery for Sir John Lade, Bart., whilst a minor, of William Warburton, Esq., a native of Ireland, who had married Barbara Lytton, one of the co-heiresses of William Robinson Lytton, to whom the estate descended from Strode Lytton by will. In 1790 the property was in jointure to Lady Lade, widow of Sir John. It afterwards passed to her son, Sir John Lade, Bart. The present lord of the manor is Sir Sotherton Branthwayt Peckham Micklethwait, Bart., of Iridge Place, Sussex.

Simon de Echyngham.

ADDITIONAL NOTE TO PAGE 5.

Much doubt exists as to the date of the decease of Simon de Echyngham. There is no record at the Tower of the fact; no inquisition, and consequently no direct evidence as to his heir. That the William de Echyngham mentioned by Dugdale was so, may be received as correct. For if we suppose "Simon calling himself the son of Simon" to be the same man who in the 18th of Henry III. A.D. 1233, was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, and in the 24th of Edward I. A.D. 1296, was summoned as a knight holding lands within the Rape of Hastings, and consider, as is most probable, he was of man's estate at the former period, we must conclude he was of an age far more patriarchal than mediæval. This is slightly improbable. But the proof is the more conclusive from a deed mentioned in Thorpe's Catalogue of the Battle Abbey Charters, page 15, where it appears William de Echyngham confirmed to the Abbey of Battle the lands which *Simon, his father*, had given them, and which recites the former grants of *Simon, son of Simon*, and thus settles the question of relationship between them. There seems no reason to doubt that the *Simon* and *Walter* de Echyngham of this period belonged to another branch of the family; the latter is described in the Parliamentary Writs as "non-resident in the county of Sussex." Probably, therefore, the title of "Simon, son of Simon," was specially adopted to prevent confusion.

Echyngham ;

THE CHURCH AND LANDS.

ECHYNGHAM, or as it is now spelt Etchingham, is situated about eight miles from Battle, a mile and a half from Hurst Green, on the road to Burwash. A short distance from the turnpike the road passes Haremere, which, soon after the Conquest, was the seat of a family bearing that name. It became, subsequently, that of the Busbridges, by whose descendant, John Busbridge, it was occupied in 1634, and from whom, by the female line, it passed into the possession of the family of Snepp. The names of the ancestors of John Snepp, Esq., to whom Haremere now belongs, may be traced in deeds, dating from the Plantagenets. The position of the church is another instance of that sensitive perception of the picturesque which guided those who built our early Christian edifices. The ridges of hills, so constant a feature in the scenery of Sussex and of Kent, here dip into the valley on all sides. The waving fields of corn blend with a tract of rich pasture land, whilst the heights around are crowned with wood. The prospect of Echyngham is, however, greatly changed from that which it presented when overlooked from the seat of the former lords of the manor. In the days of Robert de Echyngham, A.D. 1328, the demesne consisted of 200 acres of arable land, estimated at the price of 3*d.* per acre, producing the annual value of 2*l.* 10*s.*; 100 acres of the same at 2*d.* per acre, their annual value being 16*s.* 8*d.*; 25 acres of meadow-land at 1*s.* per acre; a park of 400 acres of timber and copsewood, estimated to produce the annual value of 16*s.* 8*d.*, beyond what it might yield as food for beasts, or for the general purposes of enclosures. In addition, 200 acres, planted with full-grown timber,

of which the pasturage was worth yearly 8s. 4d.; and 200 acres of pasture-land, of an annual value of 16s. 8d., being 1d. per acre. The brook, or marsh-land, at Echyngham,—or take this and Upland together,—is letting at the present day at 15s. to 25s. per acre, and the brook would let at from 30s. to 40s. The difference is not only in the value or the aspect of the land. At the first period mentioned the Rother was navigable for ships for the purpose of merchandise or victual to Echyngham, near which a stout anchor has been of late years found. It now winds in a slow, sullen, almost stagnant course, and marks the country like a ditch. A railroad will shortly cross it, passing over the very ground occupied by the castle, or manor-house, of the lords of Echyngham. Within a short distance of the Rother the church is situated; the date of its erection is unknown. Rickman describes it as a curious church, with a tower in the centre, and some good windows, partly Decorated, partly Perpendicular. It was rebuilt in the fourteenth century by Sir William de Echyngham, when it probably obtained its more marked architectural features. It casts now but a faint and indistinct shadow of its former grandeur. The south side is the most perfect, but on this a doorway has been bricked up, and the porch clumsily replaced. The great west window is half walled up, the entrance beneath it bears marks of the removal of the decorated arch moulds. Near this, at the north-west, another window is filled in with mortar; whilst at the north-east angle all traces, except some heavy stone corbels, have disappeared of the chapel, or chancel, which W. Hayley states was erected here, the foundations of which have been found to extend almost to the boundaries of the churchyard.

The church is unequally divided, and of irregular elevation. The tower is square, massive, embattled, with a stair turret pierced with small acute arched lights. The interior is spacious, but of plain workmanship in the nave and aisles. The chancel is lofty, with a fine east window, of five lights, and three on the north and south sides. Those to the north are half built up, but in all probability were originally uniform with the others, which throughout were decorated with stained glass upon the rebuilding of the church by Sir William de Echyngham. The centre of each window was plain, the upper and the lower compartments bore the arms of Edward III., the first English monarch who introduced the quar-

tering of arms; with those of his family and principal nobility,—Ewe, Strafford, Bedford, Hereford, Montacute, Courtenay, Surrey, Suffolk, and Warwick, and the families of Echyngbam and Shoyswell. Thus some of the earliest instances of the quartering of arms in England were to be here seen; but although perfect in 1784, when Grimm made his Sussex drawings, and even so late as 1818, scarcely a vestige of them now remains. The “Reredos” is destroyed, or hidden by a cumbrous screen of carpentry. The “Sedilia” and “Piscina” on the south side yet remain. The chancel is separated from the nave by a carved oaked screen, on the north and south sides of which are nine stalls; the “misereres,” and the pannels of the reading-desks, are well carved. The floor throughout the church seems to have been originally paved with tiles, of a pattern formed of red and white colours, too much worn to be now correctly described. Hayley, who visited this church in 1776, gives, in his letters to Sir W. Burrell of that year, the following description of the sepulchral brasses erected to the memory of different members of the family of Echyngbam, the last lords of the manor. The inscriptions now given are from rubbings obtained in the present year 1849.

Against the south wall of the church, between the rails and the chancel, was a brass, consisting of a figure of a knight kneeling, his hands clasped in prayer, and four escutcheons. The inscription on a small slip of brass now alone remains, or has been seen since 1749. Beneath it is an altar tomb partly destroyed:—

*Hic jacet D'n's Thomas Echyng'h'm miles,
D'n's de Echyng'h'm, qui obiit xx^o die mensis
Januarij A^o d'ni mll'mo cccc^o lxxix^o; cuius
Anime p'piciet' Deus. Am'n.*

On the chancel floor, immediately before the high altar, is the tomb of William de Echyngbam, which shewed, in 1388, the figure of a knight, dressed in the armour of the period, with his hands raised in prayer, his feet resting on a lion couchant. The escutcheons on each side were perfect in 1634, but were not to be seen in 1749; these bore on the right hand fretty of six pieces, on the left the same, impaling three horseshoes. Within a semi-circular scroll, above the head now destroyed, was the following inscription. The brass whence it was taken still exists:—

Este Will'm's fecit ista' eccl'iam de nobo
 reedificari in honore' Dei et Assu'p'to'is Beate
 Marie et S'i Nich'i, qui qu'd'm fuit
 filius Jacobi de Echyngham militis.

Beneath the figure was another in Norman French, meant apparently to be thus metrically read:—

De terre fu fet et fourme,
 Et en terre fu retourne;
 William de Echyngham estole nome,
 Dieu de malme cie'z pitee:
 Et vous q' par ici passez
 Pur l'alme de moy pur Dieu priez:
 Qui de Januere le xviij jo'
 De cy passai, l'an n're Seignour
 Mill trois centz quat' vintz oep't
 Come Dieu volait ento' my noet.

Conceived and fashioned at my birth
 Of Earth,—I am returned to earth;
 William of Echyngham. On me,
 Oh Lord my God, look piteously;
 And ye who haply pass this way,
 Of charity for my soul pray,
 Who January 18, 1388
 Of Christ our Lord, quitted this state,
 (Friends, Wealth, Rank, Titles, Power)
 As God willed — at the midnight hour.

As it is not very usual to put the time of the day or night at which the person died, this was most probably added to make up what it has of verse. Upon taking up the stone many years since (says Sir William Burrell) it was found that Sir William de Echyngham was not buried in a grave sunk in the earth, but was laid in a stone trough, or coffin, immediately under it, and to which it was, in all appearance, the lid or cover.

A little above this is a large brass, which represents three figures, their hands clasped in prayer, two knights in armour, with a female in the centre, dressed in the costume of the period, although erected long after. They are beneath a richly-decorated, crocketed, triple canopy, supported by shafts rising from the inscription, with armorial bearings in nine shields, between the pinnacles and beneath the figures. These shields bore the insignia of Stopeham, Maltravers, Knyvett, Shoywell, and others, which have been lost or destroyed (most probably the latter, the brass having been taken up to inter beneath it one of the ministers of Echyngham), but of which a detailed description will be found in the Hayley Add. MS. No. 6358. At their feet are lions couchant, beneath which,—

Hic jacet Will'mus Echyngham miles, D'n's de Echyngham, qui
 obiit xx^o die mensis Martij, Anno D'ni Mill'mo. cccc. xij;
 Et D'na Johanna, consors sua, que obiit primo die mensis
 Septembris Anno Domini Mill'mo. cccc. quarto;
 Et Thomas Echyngham miles, D'n's eciam de Echyngham,
 filius eor', qui obiit xv^o die Octobr' A^o. D'ni Mill'mo. cccc. xliij^o.
 q'r' a'i'ab'z p'piciet' Deus. Amen.

In the south chancel is a small brass, of which the figures and inscription alone remain. It represents, upon a very small and unequal scale (that of Agnes Oxenbrigg being rather larger), two full-length female figures, placed face to face, their hands clasped in prayer: beneath their feet,—

Hic jacet Elizabeth Echyngham filia
primogenita Thome et Margarete
Echyngham, que obiit tertio die
Decembris A. D. ni M. cccc. liij.

Hic jacet Agnes Oxenbrigg filia Roberti
Oxenbrigg q^e obiit tertio die Augusti
A. D. ni M. cccc. lxxx; quor'
animabus p^ricietur Deus. Amen.

A large bell, which some years since fell from the tower, and was sold towards the repairs of the church, bore around it an inscription, of which this is a part:—"Stephanus Nortone fecit." Over the south door there is a handsome Gothic monument erected to the memory of Henry Corbould, who died suddenly on the 9th December, 1844, at the George Inn, Robertsbridge, while on his way to visit his friends at Haremere. The floor of the church is occupied with hideous pews, the walls, arches, and dressings covered with whitewash. Much discussion has arisen with respect to the spot where the ancient seat of the Echyngham family stood, but upon examination of different accounts, the following extract from a letter, with which I have been favoured by John Snapp, Esq., written in reply to inquiries and investigations also personally made, may be received as correct:—

"The house, or castle, was situated east from the church, and west from the river Rother, and north-west from the road leading from Hurst Green to Burwash, and was moated all round, together with the church. There is now remaining a mound, or bank where it formerly stood; and a late tenant, Mr. George Sawyer, had some earth removed, and found the old foundation, consisting of large blocks of sandstone."

Traces, also, of the fish-ponds described in the inquisition held in the reign of Edward III., may yet be distinctly seen.

WILLIAM DE ECHYNGHAM, witness to a Charter of Henry Earl of Here, 22 Hen. II. (1176); =
living 30 Hen. II. (1183), when he settled Bedingham on his son Simon.

Simon de Echyngham, of Echyngham, = Alice, daughter of Jocelyn, younger brother of Roger
County of Sussex, son and heir. Fitz-Reinfred, married circ. 30 Hen. II. (1183).

Sir WILLIAM DE ECHYNGHAM, died 8 P. 37 Hen. III. (1252); = MARGARET, eldest daughter and coheir of William
buried at Battle Abbey, Inq. p. m. 37 Hen. III. (1252). de Montacute, died 8 P. before 42 Hen. III. (1257).

Simon de Echyngham, brother and heir, est. 35 years 37 Hen. III. = PAULINA—
(1252); Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey 18, 19, and 20 Hen. III.;
living 38 Hen. III. (119); died before 53 Hen. III.

WILLIAM DE ECHYNGHAM, of Echyngham, kn't of the shire for Co. Sussex 1290; died 22 Ed. I. (1293) = Eva, daughter and heir of Ralph de Stopeham;
Inq. p. m. same year, held seven knight's fees in the Rape of Hastings, and lordships, &c.
in Salehurst, Burghersh, Mundesfeld, Ticehurst, Sedlescombe, Battle, &c. married ante 1291.

Sir WILLIAM DE ECHYNGHAM, son and heir,
1293, and est. 26 years; died 8 P.
20 Ed. II. (1356), Inq. p. m.
same year.

Sir ROBERT DE ECHYNGHAM, brother and heir,
and of full age, 1356; sum. to fact. 1st April,
5 Ed. II. (1311); died 8 P. 3 Ed. III.
(1328), Inq. p. m. 4 June,
3 Ed. III. (1329).

Simon de Echyngham, brother and heir,
and of full age, 1328; Inq. 7 Ed. III.
(1333); deceased ante 1341.

JOHN DE ECHYNGHAM,
45 Ed. III. (1371).
= RICHARD
DE ECHYNGHAM.

Daughter and heir; married
William de Newdigate.

JAMES ECHYNGHAM, of Echyngham, 1348; died
Saturday next before the feast of St. Bar-
tholomew, 23 Ed. III. (1349).

Sir ROBERT DE ECHYNGHAM, sheriff of = JOANNA.
Sussex and Surrey 16 Ric. II.

Sir WILLIAM DE ECHYNGHAM, of Echyngham, est. 16 years and upwards,
and heir to his father, 1349; rebuilt the church of Echyngham;
died 18th January, 1388; buried at Echyngham.

Elizabeth his wife
had dower assigned
her 1390.

Sir WILLIAM DE ECHYNGHAM, of Echyngham, knight; = JOAN, daughter of John Arundel, Lord Maltravers;
died 2d March, 1413; buried at Echyngham. died 1st Sept. 1404; buried at Echyngham.

AGNES, daughter of John de = Sir THOMAS DE ECHYNGHAM, knight, Lord of Echyngham; died 15th October, 1444; buried at Echyngham; = MARGARET, daughter of Sir
Shoywell, Lord of Shoy- will (in which he directs to be buried in the chapel of the Virgin at Echyngham) dated
well, county of Sussex. 30th August, and proved at Lambeth 28th Oct. 1444; Inq. p. m. taken
at Appleford, County of Kent, 30th Oct. 24 Hen. VI.

Thomas Knyvet, kn't.
county of Norfolk.

ELIZABETH, married first, John Winter, and
afterwards John Lundford, of
Lundford, kn't.

ANNE, married first, John Lord Audley,
secondly, John Rogers, of Bryas-
ston, County of Dorset.

Sir THOMAS DE ECHYNGHAM, knight, Lord of Echyngham, = MARGARET, daughter of Re-
son and heir, est. 20 years and upwards, 1444; died
20th Jan. 1482; buried at Echyngham. ginald West, Lord de
la Warr.

MARGARET, eldest daughter and coheir; married first, William Blount, Esq., and secondly,
Sir John Elrington, of Shoreditch, county of Middlesex, where she was buried.

ELIZABETH, second daughter and coheir; married first, Roger
Flemes, Esq., and secondly, Sir Godard Oxenbridge, kn't.

